

... TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBING ANY STATE TO PASS ANY SUCH LAWS, AS MAY BE NECESSARY OR PROPER TO CARRY OUT OR TO SECURE THE EFFECT OF SUCH LAWS, AS LONG AS SUCH LAWS DO NOT VIOLATE THE STATE'S SOVEREIGNTY, OR THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE TO THE STATE INDEPENDENTLY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— Amendments to the Constitution, Article I.

[NO. XXXIX OF VOL. XVIII.]

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE

The provisions of the bill are the most simple and practical that an able committee could devise. For principal receivers, a few clerks, and a sufficient number of agents to examine the state of the public treasury in order to see that all is right, at an annual charge not exceeding forty or fifty thousand dollars, at most.

It may be said, that we are sometimes compelled, by the midst of the many extraordinary circumstances which we may be placed in, to prefer that which is of itself the more objectionable, to that which is less so, because the former may more probably lead, in the end, to some desired result, than the latter. To apply this principle to this case. It may be said that the substitute, though of itself objectionable, is to be preferred, because it would more probably lead to the establishment of a National Bank than the bill, which you believe to be the only certain remedy for all the disorders that effect the currency. I admit the position to be sound in principle, but it is one exceedingly bold and full of danger in practice, and ought never to be acted on, but in extreme cases, and where there is rational prospect of accomplishing the object ultimately aimed at. The application, in this case, I must think, would be rashness itself. It may be safely assumed, that the success of either, whichever may be adopted, the bill, or the substitute, would be fatal to the establishment of a National Bank. It can never be put down a successful measure to take its place; and, of course, that which is most likely to fail, and plunge the country into all the disasters of a discorded currency, is that which would most probably lead to the restoration of a National Bank and to prefer the substitute on that account is, in fact, to prefer it because it is the worst of the two. But are you certain

How a measure, fraught with such important consequences, should at first, and for so long a time, have escaped the attention and the investigation of the public, deserves a passing notice. It is to be explained, however, on the false conception of the entire subject of banking which at that early period universally prevailed in the community. So erroneous was it, that a bank note was then identified in the mind of the public with gold and silver, and a deposit in bank was regarded as the most safe and sacred custody that could be devised. The original impression, derived from the Bank of Amsterdam, where every note or certificate in circulation was honestly represented by an equal and specific quantity of gold or silver in bank, and where every deposit was kept as a sacred trust, to be safely returned to the depositor, when demanded, was extended to banks of discount, down to the time of the formation of our Government, with but slight modification. With this impression, it is not at all extraordinary that the deposit of the revenue in banks for safe-keeping, and the receipt of their notes in the public dues, should be considered a matter of course, requiring no high authority than a Treasury order; and hence a confusion with all the important questions belonging to it, and now of such magnitude, received so early a notice, till public attention was directed to it by recent rupture. This total separation from the system

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the constitution of a bill."

Nothing can be more explicit, or full. It is not possible to evade the Executive veto, on any point but in the passage of a bill. The veto was vested

In a single particular the banks have the advantage as fiscal agents. They would be the more convenient to this they are entitled, and I wish to withhold from them no credit, which they may justly claim.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) appeared to have great apprehension, that the collection of the duties might lead to boarding. He may demonstrate fears on that head. It is not the genius of modern civilized Governments to hoard; and if it were, banks will take care that there shall be no extraordinary accumulation of cash in the Treasury. Passages will, and I underline that we shall never again in this country, be so much alarmed by the prospect of a peace and settled times, exceed three or four miles at the outside. Nor is his apprehension that hoarding of specie would lead to war, less groundless. Danger is in another quarter. War is the harvest of banks, when they are connected with Governments. The vast increase of revenue and expenditures, and

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D. N. ABERNATHY.
Lincoln, March 8, 1838. 19t

When in 1834, Mr. Rives was instructed by the Virginia Legislature to vote for Mr. Clay's Resolution condemning the Removal of the Deposits, he resigned and in his farewell speech to the Senate, he exhorted his friends at parting—"to bring forward their powerful aid in an effort to restore the Government, to its true constitutional character—that of a simple, solid *hard money Government*." The Whigs say the Sub-Treasury is a *hard money* scheme, and Mr. Rives has joined them to aid in perpetuating what he then called—the power of the "money King," *that is*—the connection of Government with Banks, and claims most lustily against his former party for what he calls their *hard money* experiment! We are tempted to pronounce against the honesty of all political.

the Army, and they would believe him. On his making his appearance, the advanced guard, as well as the balance of the Army, halted, and General Jeap, with several officers, visited, or rather met

Salisbury, March 9, 1838.

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Lincoln, March 8, 1833

J. N. ABERNATHY.
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E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

BESS have, respectfully, to inform his friends, the citizens of adjacent Counties, and the public generally, that he is yet carrying on the **Timber Manufacturing Business**, at his old stand in Salisbury, where he is prepared to execute, at shortest notice, all varieties of work in his line. Orders from a distance and repairing, shall receive immediate attention. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

Mr. BIRCKHEAD, takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes by personal attention to business, to merit its continuance.

Wanted.

A young man, fifteen or sixteen years of age, active and ingenious—as an Apprentice to the **Timber Business**: One from the country would be preferred. E. R. B. Rowan, March 2, 1888.

NOTICE.

I HAVE now a first rate large new Flat; fully sufficient to carry any wagon and team across the river with safety, and as the Ferryman lives directly on the bank of the River at the Ferry, there will not be any time lost by waiting on the Ferryman. It is one of the oldest Ferries on the River in this part of the country, and is extensively known by the name of

HOUSTON'S FERRY.

and has been on record for the last forty years. It is about one fourth mile above the Island Ford, on the Catawba River, in Lincoln county, N. C. The rates of Ferriage are as follows:

Footman,	61 cents.
Man and horse,	121 do.
One-horse Carriage,	25 do.
Two "	25 do.
Three "	31 do.
Four-horse team and wagon,	70 do.
Six "	81 do.

Due attention and my thanks will be given to all who may call on me. FREDERICK WOOD. Lincoln, March 2, 1888.

Will be Sold.

ON Tuesday of next Rowan Superior Court, a large and valuable Tract of Land, lying in Davie county, about five miles north of Mocksville, near the roads, and adjoining Mr. Whitaker's and James' plantations, and is generally known by the name of **Pinhook's Tavern**. There are no improvements on it, but the immense quantity of wood and excellent Timber render it truly valuable.—Terms made known on the day of sale. MATTHIAS PENNINGER. Rowan co., Jan. 25, 1888.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James A. Craige, dec'd., by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same immediately. A failure on the part of anyone indebted, to comply with this notice, may expect to settle with the Sheriff or Constable. The Estate must be settled. THOMAS CRAIGE, Adm'r. R. N. CRAIGE. Rowan co., Jan. 25, 1888.

STAGES.

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville for Salisbury are now in full operation. They leave Fayetteville, on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at four o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's in Moore county.—Fare, 98 30 cents. These Stages connect with my Line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of drafts, &c., &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville, stage lines leave every day for the north and south.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor.

AGENTS:—J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel), Fayetteville, A. C. CURRY, Carthage, T. A. HUGHES, Salisbury, T. M. YOUNG, Statesville, R. C. PEARSON, Morganton, January 24, 1888. (Feb. 2)

NEW FASHIONS

FOR THE WINTER OF 1888.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1888.]

TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Anderson E. Foster, deceased, by note or account, are hereby notified that unless they pay the same on or before the week of Davie County Court, in February next, that suit will be brought upon all dues without distinction. BURTON CRAIG, Ex'r. ROBT'N. CRAIG, Adm'r. Rowan Co., Dec. 23.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same. Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, R. W. LONG. November 29, 1887.

Mrs. Hutchinson's

THE second quarter of the Winter term of the Salisbury Normal School, will commence on the 1st day of January.

A few more pupils can be accommodated. The Board may be had for night classes.

First Class—

Embracing all the higher branches of Education, per quarter.

Second Class—

Confined to Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, & Olney's Geography.

Oriental Painting, per course. Lamp-mat and Chenille work, Wax Work, French, Music, per quarter.

Salisbury, Dec. 14, 1887.

Catawba Springs.

THE above celebrated Springs, situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, is now undergoing a thorough course of repairs, and will be opened early in the Spring for the reception of visitors, of which notice will be hereafter given.

JOS. W. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Jan. 26, 1888.

P. S. The *Cheraw Gazette*, *Columbia Courier*, *Columbia Telescope*, *Charlotte Mercury*, *Augusta Constitutionalist*, *Millington Chronicle*, and *Columbia Enquirer*, will insert the above, exclusive of this Postscript, three weeks, and for each account to this office.

Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1887.

For Sale.

A good second-hand horse and harness, in good condition. Apply to JOHN I. SHAYER. Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a note of hand bearing date about the 6th of January 1888 payable six months after date, drawn by Daniel N. Abernathy, with Robert Abernathy security, payable to Alfred B. Carr.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading on said note from the hand of DANIEL N. ABERNATHY. Feb. 8, 1888.

DEER IN DEMAND.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, is desirous of purchasing from 25 to 30 *Tame Deer*, for which the highest market price will be given, if application be made soon. Address T. F. Finkler at this office. February 23, 1888.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading on said note from the hand of DANIEL N. ABERNATHY. Feb. 8, 1888.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to compel those persons composing the Fire Company in the Town of Salisbury to perform military duty as the regularly enrolled militia. February 23, 1888.

TANNING BUSINESS.

WILLIAM WOODS & SON, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into partnership with

Tanning Business. At the old stand of Wm. Woods, near the Beattie's Ford Road, in the vicinity of Gen. W. H. Kerr's, 18 miles west of Salisbury. They will always keep on hand a large quantity of well-tanned Leather of all descriptions, which will be sold on the most moderate terms for cash, on short credit or in exchange for green or dry Hides.

N. B. All persons indebted to William Woods previous to the 1st January, 1888, must come forward immediately and make settlement, as he is compelled to close his business. January 19, 1888.

SCULPTURING!

ENOCH E. PHILIPS, WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds. He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury. November 3.

Notice.

THERE will be offered for sale, on the thirteenth day of March next, at the late dwelling-house of John Trott deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the said estate, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, Two Yoke of Oxen well broke, two wagons, one Carry-all and six, corn and fodder, about

Two thousand pounds of Seed Cotton, Farming utensils, Household and kitchen furniture. Also the SAW MILL, on the South River to be rented, and a good many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS B. TODD, Adm'r. February 23, 1888.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of John Trott dec'd. are requested to come forward and make settlement on or before the day of sale as the estate must be closed. And persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. T. B. TODD, Adm'r.

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